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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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From the AMERICAN.

AT REQUEST.

(Continued from our last.)

THE ſupreme court of the United States have unanimouſly decided—1ſt, that the nomination is the ſole act of the preſident and is completely voluntary: and 2dly, that the appointment is alſo the act of the preſident, and voluntary, although it can only be performed by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate: they proceed to conſider and ſo ſtate, that appointment is the *ſole* act of the preſident.—They expreſsly declare that the laſt act of the preſident in making an appointment, is the ſignature of the commiſſion—their words are; he has then acted on the advice and conſent of the ſenate to his nomination. The time for deliberation has then paſſed. He has decided. His judgment on the advice and conſent of the ſenate *concurring* in his nomination, has been made and the officer is appointed. The opinion of the preſent governor of Maryland had never extended ſo far, but had he not been convinced by their reaſoning, he ſhould not have oppoſed his own opinion to their authority; having offered to relinquiſh it on the opinion of either the legiſlature or judiciary here differing with him; ſo far as to ceaſe to act, by reſigning. This able and elaborate opinion of the ſupreme court, muſt have its weight throughout the legal world, and that the terms advice and conſent are not now imperative or obligatory; is the ſupreme law of the land; any thing in the conſtitutions or laws of the ſeparate ſtates to the contrary notwithſtanding. The governor, the council and the legiſlature are bound to ſupport that deciſion as law by their oaths, and although the Civil Officer cannot now undertake to ſay, how far that deciſion can determine a queſtion, ariſing under the conſtitution of Maryland; yet he can ſafely ſay, that all thoſe functionaries would be expoſed to very ſerious difficulties, in giving different deciſions on the ſame words, in their different capacities as citizens of the United States, and citizens or officers of this ſtate, and they would expoſe the people of Maryland to a painful and dangerous dilemma, acting under a certainty that the one, or the other conſtitution was unqueſtionably violated.

Why ſhould the people or the government be involved in ſuch dangerous embarraſſments? there has been no legal deciſion on the conſtitution of the ſtate contrary to that of the United States. A practice in council, not expoſed to public obſervation, frequently varying, and ſometimes oppoſite, as extracts will prove, and contrary to deciſions of the legiſlature, will not certainly be oppoſed to common reaſon, immemorial and unvaried *public* uſage, legal underſtanding, and the ſupreme judicial authority of our national government.

It will be ſeen that the ſupreme court decided on the word *appoint*, independently of the word nominate, the latter term is uſed in the federal conſtitution, where the preſident never perſonally meets the ſenate, and to avoid thoſe cavils which had already exiſted; but although the preſident of the United States has no power of propoſing or negotiating a treaty excluſive of the general authority reſulting from the terms *making treaties*, yet it muſt be well recollected that after negotiating the Britiſh treaty, ſubmitting it to the ſenate, and obtaining the advice and conſent of two thirds of that body, the late preſident Waſhington deliberated a long time whether he would ratify it or not. As ſoon as it was known that the ſenate had adviſed the ratification, addreſſes poured in upon him from all parts of America, praying him to reject it.—Although the advocates of that treaty were numerous, reſpectable for their wealth and eminent for their talents, yet it is not recollected that one ſolitary opinion appeared that the advice and conſent of the ſenate was obligatory on him; or that he was not ſtill at full liberty; to reject or ratify at his own diſcretion. Nomination therefore wholly unimportant to decide the import of appointing by and with the advice and conſent even where it is uſed, has been lugged into this controverſy although unknown to our conſtitution and laws—it has been connected with the term *veto*, which firſt excited the public odium, and deſtroyed a conſtitutional power, juſt eſtabliſhed by the French people themſelves. It was the magic ſpell that firſt raiſed all the furies of France and blaſted perhaps for ever, the fair hopes of twenty-five millions, of the votaries of freedom.—It is hoped that it has been uſed with no ſo nefarious deſigns here, and it is believed it will be attended with no pernicious conſequences—it probably was only deſigned to confuſe a plain queſtion, and in this view it certainly entitles the Friend of Candour to rank among the phenomena of natural hiſtory next to a *fish*, which diſcovers the inſtinctive ſagacity, of muddying the water to elude purſuit.

With the foregoing obſervations, we have conducted our reply, without any material omiſſion to our knowledge, to the 34th ſection of the conſtitution organizing the board of council; with the true conſtruction of which, the pretenſions of the council to the powers they have exerciſed, and the arguments of their friendly advocate muſt ultimately ſtand or fall. Admitting here the full force of the rule he cites, which we have always urged,—*that all the parts of the conſtitution muſt be conſidered together and ſo conſtrued as to render the whole one regular and conſiſtent act*—our obſervations that follow will be more full and particular, and we hope and expect that they will prove entirely concluſive.

The Friend to Candour, thus commences: *The convention having as before ſtated vested in the governor and council the right of appointments; and having also intrusted to them all other executive business not confided to the governor alone.* We have been early on our guard againſt this attempted fallacy; and have already referred the reader to the conſtitution itſelf, to prove, that the laſt diviſion of this ſentence from the word appointments, is an artful miſtatement and its diſingenuous and deceptive deſign will be now developed and expoſed. By attending to the order which the conſtitution obſerves, its true conſtruction will become ſtill more evident. The firſt diviſion of this ſentence, (which is entirely incorrect as a citation), is from the 48th ſection of the conſtitution; diſtantly poſterior to ſection 34, on which he is commenting; and the laſt diviſion which is the direct reverſe of the truth in fact and effect, is from the 33d ſection, prior to it in order. Strictly ſpeaking, the power of appointing to office, will be found to be no new power veſted in the governor by ſection 48. It was a power that had been inveſted in that officer from the firſt ſettlement of Maryland, preſerved by the declaration of rights, recognized and eſtabliſhed as a part of the conſtitution, (unalterable and irrepealable but in the conſtitutional mode,) by the 33d ſection. The 48th ſection in reality does no more than limit the governor in its exerciſe, *by requiring the advice and consent of the council*, without which expreſs reſtriction, he might have *alone* exerciſed this power by the conſtitution and laws of Maryland. This remark is here intended to illuſtrate and connect our obſervations on this ſubject, but it is altogether unneceſſary in proving the citation of the Friend to Candour to be the reverſe of the truth. Section the 33d ſhould be particularly attended to, as it organizes *conſtitutionally* the general executive powers of the ſtate: Its own words can beſt explain its meaning—"The gover- "nor, by and with the advice and conſent of the council, "may embody the militia, and when embodied ſhall *alone* "have the direction thereof, and *ſhall alſo have the direc-* "*tion* of all the regular land and ſea forces under the laws of "this ſtate, but he ſhall not command in perſon, unleſs *ad-* "*viſed* thereto by the council, and then no longer than they "ſhall approve thereof; *and may alone exerciſe all other the* "*executive powers of government where the concurrence of the* "*council is not required according to the laws of this ſtate.*" So directly the reverſe therefore *is* this poſition of the Friend of Candour from the truth—that the convention intruſted to the governor and council *all other executive buſi-* *neſs*, not confided to the governor alone—that by the expreſs effect of this general grant to the governor alone, in order to enable him to require their advice and conſent to his exerciſe of *thoſe other executive powers*, and in order to compel them to give their advice and conſent thereto, there muſt be a ſpecial law directing their concurrence in the particular caſe, and all other executive buſineſs of whatever nature it be, is expreſsly and conſtitutionally confided to the governor *alone*—The poſition therefore of the Friend of Candour which immediately follows as an inference from theſe premiſes, *that the governor and council were conſtituted, into one board* for the tranſaction of all *ſuch* buſineſs as had not been confided to the governor *alone*, muſt fall "like the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion." Here then ſtands fully expoſed the great object of this deception, thus artfully contrived, which has ſtated the direct reverſe of the real conſtitutional proviſion, as true. Notwithſtanding this bold attempt to erect themſelves, with the governor, by a fabrication, into a board for the general executive buſineſs of the ſtate, and as ſuch to legalize all their uſurpations in his preſence or abſence, they muſt, as far as the conſtitution can prevail, remain a board ſtill, to adviſe the governor *expreſsly, and only to "adviſe and conſult to his acts in ſuch "ſpecial caſes as may by law be required;"* who confers with them to hear the diſcuſſions and reaſons they may offer for that advice, and *decide, if they are divided*; but who is ſtill to act after that advice and conſent is obtained on his own reſponſibility, and who is alone, without conſulting them, *to exerciſe all other the executive powers of government*, whatever may be their nature, whether derived from the laws exiſting before the revolution and unrepealed by the convention; or created by new laws and ſubſequent legiſlatures—But of this more fully hereafter.

This diſtinction, or rather theſe words of the 33d ſection preſerved ſteadily in view, will be alone ſufficient to deſtroy the pretenſions of the council; but they form only a very minute part of thoſe uniform, conſiſtent, connected and unanſwerable argumants, which reſult from our conſtitution and laws, as will appear from the following obſervations.

Some young men, born as it were yeſterday, ſeem to look back to the convention and the conſtitution as to the creator and creation of a new world, or at leaſt to believe, that all that preceded was a chaos yielding not one ray of light: Before they undertake to conſtrue the conſtitution of this ſtate, they ſhould firſt examine its records and laws, and depend in ſome degree on thoſe who were men and public officers before that period. They would then obſerve that the convention, (after aſſerting this firſt and moſt important truth reſulting from the principles of the revolution, "*that all government* originates from the people,") proceed to declare, (as we have ſtated,) "that the inhabitants of Maryland are of right entitled to all the laws ariſing either from common or ſtatute law in force and in practice in this ſtate on the 1ſt of June, 1774, ſubject however to ſuch alterations as had been or might be made by the convention or future legiſlatures."

It was on this baſis that they proceeded to eſtabliſh a conſtitution or ſyſtem of organic laws, unalterable and irrepealable by any ſingle act of a future legiſlature. By this conſtitution they preſerve the three great departments of government as eſtabliſhed and derived from the common law—the Legiſlative, Executive and Judiciary; but theſe they declare ought to be for ever *thereafter ſeparate and diſtinct*: The principal laws relative to the organization of theſe departments they have rendered part of the conſtitution, conſequently unalterable and irrepealable, (as has been obſerved,) by an ordinary act of the legiſlature; but all other laws in force on the 1ſt of June, 1774, (all of which neceſſarily preſcribed duties to ſome of theſe departments,) are equally in force now, unleſs expreſsly or by neceſſary conſtruction repealed by the conſtitution or ſubſequent legiſlatures; with this diſtinction, that they now remain, not conſtitutional laws, but repealable by ordinary legiſlative acts.

We muſt ever keep in view this fundamental principle when about to decide the true conſtruction of the conſtitution, which without it muſt have remained a dead letter and never could have been brought into action, as will appear by the following obſervations:—The conſtitution organizes the legiſlative body in many reſpects differently from what before exiſted, but the power conferred on the delegates by ſection 10, of propoſing to, or receiving bills from, the ſenate; and on the ſenate by ſection 11, of exerciſing their judgment in paſſing all laws, cannot be conſidered as deſcribing or defining the nature or extent of the objects, to which thoſe bills or laws muſt relate, or the forms or modes in which they were to progreſs and be executed: thoſe remained dependent on the colonial laws in force on the 1ſt of June, 1774, derived from the common law, and other ſources deſcribed in the conſtitution, except as altered by the convention.—The ſame general principle extends more forcibly to the *judiciary*: By the conſtitution, ſection 30, "*Three per-* "*ſons of integrity, &c.* ſhall be appointed judges of the "court now called the Provincial Court, thenceforth to be called and known by the name of the General Court." And the county and inferior courts are no otherwiſe organized or noticed by the conſtitution, than by providing for the appointment of the juſtices and clerks, and permitting a juſtice of peace to ſerve in the general aſſembly, which was otherwiſe prohibited by the general ſeparation of the legiſlative and judicial departments, as eſtabliſhed by the declaration of rights. Yet all theſe courts proceeded without heſitation or queſtion under the colonial laws and uſages in force in 1774, without which they could not have iſſued a proceſs, much leſs have tried a cauſe. In the executive department, the governor, and the council to adviſe the governor in certain caſes, were preſerved as the known and eſtabliſhed functionaries of that department; but the legiſlative and judicial powers which both had exerciſed prior to the revolution, were deſtroyed, not only by the general proviſion of the declaration of rights ſeparating the three departments; but alſo by the conſtitution organizing other depoſitories on whom they were conferred. The words uſed by the conſtitution are ſtrong and clear: Section 28 provides, that a perſon of wiſdom, experience and virtue, ſhall be choſen governor. Here is no creation of a new office; a new mode only is preſcribed of appointing an officer to diſcharge the duties of an office already known to the laws, and the inhabitants of Maryland from their firſt emigration; ſubject to ſuch changes and limitations as the conſtitution and ſubſequent laws ſhould make. Section 26. Five of the moſt ſenſible and experienced men are to be choſen *the council to the governor*. Words could not be more expreſs and emphatical—the word *the* even definitely refers to a body and official duties then exiſting and already known to the laws:—this deſcription itſelf, and all the laws and uſages then known in Maryland, conſtitute them a body, *only to adviſe the governor in the diſcharge of certain ſpecified executive powers*: The conſtitution throughout expreſsly recognizes and directs this, as the only mode in which they ſhall act, except in the appointment of their clerk, and the deviſing a great ſeal, exceptions which aroſe from very peculiar circumſtances in the preceding hiſtory of Maryland, and which will be hereafter noticed.

In order more clearly to exhibit the executive powers of the governor under the conſtitution and laws of Maryland, the following analyſis is offered:—

The GOVERNOR may *alone*

1. Appoint and notify one of the two days, or a day between, for the meeting of the aſſembly, where the two houſes differ on the day of adjournment. Sect. 29.
2. Have the direction of the militia when embodied. Sect. 33.
3. Have the direction of the regular land and ſea forces of the ſtate. Sect. 33.
4. Grant pardons and reprieves for any crime, except in ſuch caſes where the law may otherwiſe direct. Sect 33.
5. Lay embargoes, not exceeding thirty days, during the receſs of the legiſlature. Sect. 33.
6. Compel any veſſel to ride quarantine, ſuſpected to be infected with the plague. Sect 33.
7. Commiſſion as ſheriff the ſecond of the two perſons firſt returned, on the death or diſqualification of the firſt. Sect. 41.
8. Commiſſion a regiſter of wills on the joint recommendation of both houſes of aſſembly. Sect. 42.
9. Suſpend or remove any militia officer in purſuance of the ſentence of a court-martial. Sect. 48.
10. Sign all commiſſions and grants. Sect. 57.
11. Sign every bill paſſed by the general aſſembly. Sect. 60.

The GOVERNOR, with the advice and conſent of the council, may

12. Appoint a treaſurer in the receſs of the aſſembly till they meet. Sect. 13.
13. Call the aſſembly before the time to which they are adjourned, giving ten days notice. Sect. 29.
14. Embody the militia. Sect. 33.
15. Command the militia and regular forces *in perſon*, but no longer than the council approve. Sect. 33.
16. Appoint a regiſter of wills during the receſs of the legiſlature till they meet. Sect. 42.
17. Appoint a ſheriff when both the perſons returned ſhall die, refuſe to ſerve, or become diſqualified. Sect. 41.
18. Appoint clerks of general and county courts in caſe of vacancies during the vacations of ſuch courts. Sect. 47.
19. Appoint a chancellor, judges, juſtices, &c. and all civil and military officers, (overſeers of roads excepted, &c.) Sect 48.
20. Suſpend or remove a civil officer who has not a commiſſion during good behaviour. Sect. 48.
21. Suſpend or remove any regular officer of the land or ſea ſervice. Sect. 48.

And, laſtly, 22, The governor may *alone* exerciſe all other the executive powers of government, where the concurrence of council is not required by the laws of this ſtate. Sect. 33. Theſe other executive powers could no more be *expreſsly* enumerated, defined or fixed, by the conſtitution, than the other powers of the legiſlative or judiciary departments which remain undefined thereby; and could it have been done, it would have been improper and abſurd, unleſs the convention had been gifted with the divine attribute of foreknowledge; as they would then become part of the conſtitution, and unalterable by the ordinary acts of future legiſlatures.

The powers, therefore, of the governor, to be exerciſed by him alone, *under this laſt general clauſe*, are 1ſt, ſuch as exiſted under the laws of the ſtate in 1774, not abrogated or altered by the conſtitution or ſubſequent laws; and 2dly, ſuch executive powers as are created by, or ariſe under, ſubſequent laws. On theſe we muſt remark, that his executive powers derived from the laws in force in 1774, muſt be ſuch, and ſuch only, as were created, adopted or recognized, by the laws and practice of Maryland, and not ſuch as were merely executive powers in England or Great-Britain; and that all ſuch, unleſs ingrafted into the conſtitution, remain ſtill ſubject to repeal or alteration by ſubſequent laws; which may alſo require him to exerciſe

them, by and with the advice and consent of council; and in all such executive powers as may arise under laws subsequent to the constitution, the governor may, under the same general clause, be specially directed to require and obtain the *concurrence* of council in such specified cases.

That the foregoing is the true meaning and construction of this general clause is evident, not only from the general principles, structure, and express letter of the constitution as just commented on, but also from the following considerations. Sect. 29. "*But the governor shall not adjourn the assembly otherwise than as aforesaid, nor prorogue or dissolve it at any time.*" This power the governor only possessed under the laws of 1774, and being no otherwise abrogated by the convention than by this clause, he would of course, but for the exception, have still retained it under the general grant of *all other executive powers*. Again, sect. 33. "*But the governor shall not, under any pretence, exercise any power or prerogative by virtue of any law, statute or custom of England or Great-Britain.*" Thus, although the declaration of rights declares that the inhabitants of Maryland are entitled to the common law of England, and the statutes in force *there* at the time of their emigration, yet the executive powers derived therefrom, although used in England or Great-Britain, unless in force, recognized, and adopted as part of the laws of Maryland in 1774, are hereby excluded from the general grant of executive powers to the governor; who is expressly prohibited from the exercise of any such, on any pretence whatever.

Under any other construction of the constitution than that here laid down, these two last cited provisions are absolutely absurd; but under the fabrication which the Friend to Candour has attempted to impose on the public as the constitution of Maryland, *that the governor and council are intrusted with all other executive business not confided to the governor* ALONE, and still more under the construction of this writer, and the pretensions and practice of the council, that their advice and consent place him under their imperative guidance in the exercise of *those other executive powers*—these clauses must have been introduced by the convention in *derision*, which cannot be gravely contended of the venerable founders of our liberty:—although really under the degraded and humiliating state to which the chief magistrate has been reduced by the abuses that are practised; not only these clauses, but the whole constitution, appears now like mockery and insult to this officer—He must be a compound of qualities as inconsistent as the duties now required of him—at one moment he is called to discharge the most awful and important duties that society can intrust to an individual—which require all the virtues of the heart and all the energies of the mind; he holds in his hands the keys of life and death, and is the last resort for mercy in this world: If he does not command in person, he must still *solely* direct the united efforts of society in that appeal to arms which involves the fate of every thing dear and valuable to individual and associated man; and in the next minute he is deprived of all use of his intellectual faculties, and must submit as a mere automatal machine, to sign his name to any thing that perhaps *two* of his council may direct, against his judgment, contrary to his sense of duty, and the obligations of his oath The enlightened patriots who formed the constitution of Maryland, were far from intending to place at the head of their government a golden calf to be worshipped; but as little were they disposed to throw down a log for frogs to play upon: their whole work evidences that they intended to improve on a well known establishment, that had grown out of the wisdom and experience of their ancestors, curtailing only such of its powers as had been abused, and rendering the depository himself responsible for the exercise of those retained—conformably to which construction, we find the governor, as the executive of Maryland, on the same principles which guided the legislative and judiciary, continuing to issue proclamations, a power derived from the common law of England, as recognized and practised here; executing the powers conferred on a proprietary governor under the statute law of 1766, and by other laws previous to the revolution, an instance of which we shall have occasion presently to notice.

With the foregoing synopsis and preliminary observations, the 34th section of the constitution will be found, on examination, to be not only clear, and consistent with every other part of the same instrument, but its true meaning and construction will produce a very different result from what has been expected by those who now rely on it to support their pretensions. The whole section stands thus—"That the members of the council, or any three or more of them, when convened, shall constitute a board for transacting of business: That the governor for the time being *shall preside in the council*, and be entitled to vote on all questions in which *the council* shall be divided in opinion; and in the absence of the governor the first named of the council shall preside, and as such shall also vote in all cases where *the other members* disagree in their opinion." The first clause of this section, declaring the number that shall constitute a board to do business, is the usual preliminary in organizing a deliberative body of public functionaries; it may only be observed that it was peculiarly necessary here, as the council to the governor had before consisted of an unsettled number. On the 16th April, 1747, governor Ogle took the advice of eleven counsellors; on the 16th September, 1747, he acted with only three The next words that occur (*when convened,*) are material: the expression, it is to be observed, is passive, not active; and we ask by whom convened? Will it be answered convened by themselves? If so the phraseology is uncommon, and the idea unique in legislation. Can it be possible that the convention intended to leave the constitutional assemblage and adjournment of this body for the transaction of such important business dependent entirely on the fortuitous concurrence of a majority at the same time and place? Could they rely on one simultaneous impulse on five men situated in different parts of the state? What a door would it open for fraud and intrigue, if three might convene themselves at any time, constitute a board for the transaction of business without the knowledge of the governor and the other two members? and how different might the result be if the governor and those members were attending? It might then happen, and it actually does now frequently happen, although it is not carried to all the extreme of which the abuse is susceptible, that two members residing at the seat of government, a third may ride into town—never apprize the governor—collect the other members—turn out what officers of the state they please, and put others in their places, and the first notice the governor may receive of business so transacted, may be commissions sent to him to sign for 30 or 40 officers, or perhaps double that number, whose names he probably never heard of before, and some of whom, to his knowledge, may be improper characters—and if he does not sign these commissions, he is liable, as the Friend of Candour supposes, to a civil suit. Is it possible this can be the meaning of the convention? let their work speak for itself—it can bear no such construction; but when connected with the laws of 1774, all is clear and consistent—at that time the governor could alone convene the general assembly for legislative, or the council for executive business; the latter, it is believed, he almost invariably convened at his own house, for that purpose: neither of these bodies had any right to convene themselves; if they had convened themselves, they were neither an assembly nor a council; nor are they at this day invested with any public authority whatever, when convened in any other manner than that prescribed by the constitution and laws. By referring to the constitution, and our preceding remarks, we must perceive the great care observed in that instrument to prescribe the manner in which the general assembly may be constitutionally convened and adjourned, limitting the authority which the governor possessed on this subject under the laws of 1774. But in what part of the constitution has the convention destroyed or limitted the power of the governor to convene and adjourn the council? It is a power he ever exercised; in full force on the 1st of June, 1774, and unless destroyed by the convention, or some subsequent law, it is in force at this day; it is now still more essential than formerly to the *constitutional* discharge of some of the most important duties of his office, which he cannot exercise without their advice and consent; to obtain which he must convene them. Here then we find the reasons which induced the legislature when they limitted the power the governor always possessed, (which they had recognized under their general grant,) of convening and proroguing the assembly, to leave his power over the assemblage and adjournment of the council as it stood by the general laws: and the reason why no time is fixed for their assemblage, or power conferred on them to convene themselves, leaving it dependent on the occasions that might require their advice This will be still more evident when we proceed in our comments on the next words of the section, (*for the transacting of business,*) and shall satisfactorily ascertain what this business may be. It is neither legislative nor judicial; by the declaration of rights: they are not to transact the general business of the executive department, as the Friend to Candour has laboured to establish, *by stating the reverse of the constitutional provision*; for as we have frequently cited, the governor may alone exercise *all other* the executive powers of government, unless the concurrence of the council is required by the laws.—To entitle the council to act at all, they must be *specially* authorised by the constitution, or some other law; and when they do act, they must act by advising and consenting to some act of the governor. They never had acted in any other manner on executive business before the constitution, and that in the sole manner in which the constitution directs them to act throughout—for although the constitution, sec. 49, mentions *the civil officers of the appointment of the governor and council*, they are merely words of *reference*, and as such correct and consistent, with all the other parts of the instrument and the construction here laid down; but those terms are never used as terms of grant throughout the constitution. When powers are invested in the executive, *they are invested in the governor alone, or in the governor, by and with the advice of council.* The governor is the agent always contemplated, and advice and consent presuppose an act to consent to, for although they with strict propriety may be said to advise what they consent to, yet the converse of the proposition is really absurd, for they cannot be said to consent to an act which emanates solely from their own advice.

A CIVIL OFFICER OF MARYLAND.

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, April 29.

On the important question of peace or war, between Great-Britain and France, we have nothing decisive. The definitive answer of Buonaparte to the ultimatum of the British cabinet, which was every moment expected, had not arrived in London on the 20th March. Our extracts are principally confined to the subject. In fact, the London papers are almost wholly occupied with the "din of warlike preparation," and with conjectures on what will be the probable issue.

It is mentioned as report in a paper of the 14th, that Buonaparte had written a letter to the king of England, of which the following is the substance:—"Brother, in disputes between nations of such importance as England and France, a question must necessarily arise of considerable moment, viz.—*Which is the greater?*" We of course, reciprocally, must be partial; and I have no hesitation in declaring, that if Britain do not submit to my claims, the English empire must be *erase* (destroyed)."

The probability of a renewal of hostilities, and the report of an embargo in the French ports, had caused a sensible depression of the funds at the date of our latest accounts.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

From London papers to the 20th March, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, by the ship Juliana, and other arrivals.

LONDON, March 9.

A most important message from his majesty was yesterday delivered to the two houses of parliament, of which the following is an accurate copy:—

"His majesty thinks it necessary to acquaint the house of commons, that as very considerable military preparations are carrying on in the ports of France and Holland, he has judged it expedient to adopt additional measures of precaution for the security of his dominions. Though the preparations to which his majesty refers are avowedly directed to colonial service, yet as discussions of great importance are now subsisting between his majesty and the French government, the result of which must at present be uncertain. His majesty is induced to make this communication to his faithful commons in the full persuasion that, whilst they partake of his majesty's earnest and unwary solicitude for the continuance of peace, he may rely with perfect confidence on their public spirit and liberality, to enable his majesty to adopt such measures as circumstances may appear to require, for supporting the honour of his crown and the essential interests of his people."

"Ordered, That his majesty's said most gracious message be taken into consideration to-morrow."

March 10.

Notice was given last night by the minister that 10,000 additional seamen would be proposed to be voted to-morrow. The press-warrants have obtained a very large supply of prime seamen. The mansion house was crouded with sailors yesterday and this morning all eager to enter. In the course of Tuesday upwards of 3000 men were procured. Press warrants have also been sent to all our ports.

On Tuesday night large parties of seamen from the different ships at Spithead were ordered on shore for the purpose of impressing seamen for the fleet, and every man was indiscriminately taken from on board colliers and other ships.

The same activity prevailed yesterday, and a great number of hands were obtained. The same measures have been ordered to be adopted at Plymouth, Yarmouth, Falmouth, and the other ports. Several frigates and gun brigs have sailed for Guernsey and Jersey with warrants to impress seamen. Recruiting parties for the marines have been ordered out, and five guineas bounty is to be given to men entering. At the admiralty all is vigilance and activity. The board sits to a late hour every day, and the clerks are kept at work all night to forward the dispatches and orders to the different ports.

Orders were last night dispatched to Chatham to get ready for sea, as quick as possible, every ship at that place, that can be equipped for service.

Orders have also been issued for the artificers in his majesty's dock-yards, to work as much extra time as they possibly can, in completing the repairs of the ships of war now in dock, and of those ordered into dock, when there may be some to receive them.

Naval officers have been flocking to the admiralty; above 300 captains have been there within these two days. Many of our great admirals have been sent for. Lords Nelson and Keith have both had conferences with earl St. Vincent.

Dispatches have been sent to Portsmouth to be forwarded to the Mediterranean. In the frigate which is to carry out these dispatches, captain Dodd, aide-camp to his royal highness the governor of Gibraltar, goes out again to that garrison. He carries with him dispatches to his royal highness the duke of Kent.

Military preparations are carrying on with the same vigour and dispatch. The militia are to be called out—orders have been issued to increase the army; and to facilitate this object, his royal highness the duke of York has intimated to the proper officers his majesty's command, that the standard for the recruits that may be hereafter enlisted for the infantry of the line shall be reduced to five feet five inches; that the levy money for men of that height shall be raised to six guineas; of which the men are to receive two guineas in money and necessaries; and that the levy money for boys for general service shall be raised to four guineas, of which they are to have three guineas in money and necessaries.

March 11.

Yesterday general Andreossi, M. Schimmelpenninck, and the Spanish minister, waited on lord Hawkesbury, at his office, and had a conference with his lordship upon the measures and preparations now making by this country. Soon after the conference each of the ambassadors dispatched a courier to his respective government.

Ten thousand additional seamen are to be voted to-day by parliament—and it is probable that some debate will take place in both houses upon the state of the country. Ten additional sail of the line are to be put in commission with all possible speed. In a fortnight, we have no doubt, that 60 sail of the line, completely equipped, will be riding in our ports.

In all probability fleets of observation will instantly be sent out. Lord Nelson, of course, will have the command of one of them. It is a very fortunate circumstance that various causes have delayed the sailing of the French squadrons in the ports of Helvoetsluys and Dunkirk. The Louisiana expedition has been delayed, first by the failure of a house at Paris, which had the contract for supplying it with necessaries; and secondly, by the frost, which set in with great severity in Holland.—Our correspondent at the Hague has informed us that it is to sail the end of this month. But if these preparations in the French and Dutch ports have given cause of just alarm and suspicion to our ministers, they will not of course, we should suppose, permit these fleets to put to sea.

March 15.

During the press on the river, a great number of American seamen have been taken; in consequence, Mr. Erving the consul of the United States, resident in London, has had a long interview with the lords of admiralty, when all those seamen who gave satisfactory testimonials of their being citizens of America, were ordered to be discharged. Several, however, have entered voluntarily.

March 17.—A circumstance of a very extraordinary nature transpired yesterday, which, however, made no noise or impression on the city. On Tuesday night, at half past ten o'clock, a person arrived express at the admiralty from Brighton, with an account of a French vessel having drifted on shore near that place; she had, it seems, been deserted by the crew, excepting a boy, and having been boarded, was found to be laden with about 100,000 stand of arms.—Before the crew left her, they threw a box on shore near Shoreham, and found to contain *stand of green colours*, suited to the Irish.—These colours had the word *Union* on them, and we have heard it stated, with a French and Irish hand united underneath. This is the account which was in general circulation; some said the ship was found off Cork. The admiralty was yesterday engaged in examining the green colours of the nature alluded to; but we doubt the reports of the quantity of arms. Those who have been able to investigate all the circumstances can judge whether this ship be a stratagem or not.—Nothing is more likely than that Buonaparte would send a vessel with arms, &c. apparently for the Irish re-

bels, but really deſtined to fall into our hands to create alarm, and have an influence on the negotiation. At the ſame time it is not to be forgotten, that nothing is more likely than that Buonaparte would ſend Iriſh rebels ſuccour if the fears expreſſed in the king's meſſage be founded.

From the (London) Morning Chronicle—March 14.

It is extremely difficult, or rather abſolutely impoſſible, to form any opinion as to the reſult of the preſent diſcuſſions with Buonaparte, becauſe the grounds of diſpute are known only to miniſters. There was a report yeſterday ſo current on this ſubject, however that we may be authoriſed to ſtate it. It was ſaid that a moſt inſolent letter had been ſent by the firſt conſul to his majeſty concerning late diſcuſſions, in which Buonaparte ſays, that unleſs Malta is given up, and other points, to the ſatisfaction of the court of the Thuilleries, "he will come over and overthrow (*ecraſera*) both the king and his kingdom." It is ſcarce credible that the man of Corſica could be guilty of ſo groſs an inſult to his majeſty and to the Engliſh nation. If ſuch a meſſage had been ſent, it could be conſidered in no other light than an ebullition of madneſs, like that of Paul I. when he invited all the princes of Europe to meet him in a tournament.

March 18.

The contents of the diſpatches brought by Mr. Courvoiſier have not tranſpired; but it is ſaid, that they are not of a deciſive nature, private accounts enable us to ſtate the effect which our preparations have made upon the chief conſul. They ſeem to have entirely deprived him of his accuſtomed caution and reſerve; and to have inflamed him to a degree of irritability and anger which he cannot conceal.

When he entered the audience chamber on Sunday laſt, his features were menacing, and his whole frame ſeemed violently agitated. Lord Whitworth was at the audience. The firſt conſul addreſſed him immediately upon his entrance; obſerved with warmth, that a war had now deſolated Europe for fifteen years, and aſked whether it was now to be renewed, adding, that if it was, it might again laſt for a long period. To which lord Whitworth calmly replied, that if it was renewed, it would not be the fault of Great-Britain. Buonaparte then went amongſt the ladies, but ſoon after returned to lord Whitworth, and vehemently declared that the armaments now preparing in the ports of France were deſtined only for the colonies, in the preſervation of which England was as much intereſted as he could be. To this no anſwer was made. He ſoon afterwards quitted the room, calling on God and man to witneſs, that he hoped vengeance would be inflicted on that power, which, by a violation of treaty, ſhould cauſe the renewal of hoſtilities. All accounts agree that his countenance was throughout almoſt diſfigured by paſſion; and his tone was ſo loud and vehement, that at leaſt half the company preſent muſt have heard all that paſſed on this extraordinary occaſion.

The conduct of lord Whitworth afforded a ſtriking contraſt to the demeanor of the chief conſul—it was firm, but temperate—dignified without being haughty—and moderate without being ſubmiſſive.

Yeſterday was full of rumours—It was ſaid, that M. Talleyrand had been diſmiſſed from the poſt of miniſter for foreign affairs, and that he had been ſucceeded by M. Otto. Another rumour was, that M. Talleyrand had poiſoned himſelf immediately after his diſmiſſal. We need ſcarcely ſtate that both theſe rumours are unfounded. A third report was that the preſs-warrants had been called in; we noticed and contradicted this report yeſterday. It was aſſerted alſo, that the difference with France would be amicably adjuſted, and that the firſt conſul's tone was mild and conciliatory. How mild and conciliatory we have already ſhewn.

March 19.

Government, we have been informed this morning, expect to receive a definitive anſwer from Buonaparte to night. Their ultimatum was diſpatched on Tueſday laſt, and as we underſtand, an immediate reply was demanded, they are in expectation of diſpatches to night or to-morrow morning, that will decide the queſtion of peace or war.

Lord Keith arrived at Plymouth on Thurſday morning, and immediately hoiſted his flag on board the Culloden of 74 guns.

An Engliſh veſſel arrived on Wedneſday night from La Hogue; ſhe ſailed from thence laſt Sunday evening in conſequence of the buſtle and confuſion that was going on at La Hogue and Cherburg. She was about to load oyſters for London, and was heaving out ballaſt for that purpoſe; but from the warlike appearance of affairs in that neighbourhood the captain thought it moſt prudent to leave it as early as poſſible. Tickets were leaving at the houſes of all thoſe connected with the army, and the utmoſt confuſion ſeemed to prevail.

Courier office, Three P. M.

We have juſt heard a rumour, which is in circulation in this city—It is, that an embargo has been laid upon our ſhips in the French ports.

We mention the rumour; but have not been able at this late hour to aſcertain whether it be authentic or not. It produced ſome effect upon the funds—the 3 per cents. which were at 65 for money, and 66 for account, fell to 64 1-2 for money and 65 1-2 for the account.

Traveller office, London, March 19, half past three o'clock.

We ſtop the preſs to ſtate, that intelligence has juſt reached us of an embargo having been laid upon all the Britiſh veſſels in the ports of France.—We do not pledge ourſelves for the authenticity of this intelligence.

By a veſſel arrived at Plymouth from Cherburg, an account is received of orders having reached that place on Sunday laſt from Paris, for all waggons, carts, carriages and horſes to be put in requiſition, for the purpoſe of tranſporting troops and baggage; in conſequence of which the greateſt buſtle and confuſion prevailed at that place.

March 20.

A letter by the Liſbon mail announces the arrival of general Laſnes at his former hotel; it adds, that at the inſtant of his arrival he wrote to the prince regent informing him that he came to reſume his former functions, but that he could not appear at any levee till all the miniſters who had formerly given him offence were diſmiſſed! Extraordinary as it may appear, the prince is ſaid to have complied with this requeſt.

Will be SOLD, at private SALE,

THE whole or any part of that valuable plantation, on the north ſide of Severn river, now occupied by Mr. John M'Cubbin; nothing need be ſaid as to the ſoil and other advantages, &c. of this place, as it is well known to be one of the richeſt and beſt farms in this ſtate. As I ſhall be in or near Annapolis for two or three weeks, any application by letter, or otherwiſe, will be attended to.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

April 29, 1803. 1

NEGROES,

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL very valuable NEGROES. Apply to the ſubſcriber, near the head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county.

REZIN HAMMOND.

May 2, 1803. 1 X 6w 11/3

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

COMING forward as a candidate for the office of ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county, with reſpectful deference I offer myſelf to fill the important ſtation, and ſolicit their ſuffrages, at the enſuing election, in my favour; ſhould my wiſhes in this inſtance be realized, I ſincerely promiſe a ſtrict attention to impartiality, legality, and aſſiduity, and the public ſhall find in my attention to the diſcharge of the duties of the office a grateful return for the confidence they may repoſe in me,

And remain their obedient ſervant,

ISAAC DORSEY.

1

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hath taken out letters of adminiſtration on the eſtate of JOHN DENT, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, therefore all perſons who have claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are requeſted to bring in the ſame, proved according to law, and all thoſe who are in any manner indebted to the eſtate are requeſted to make payment, to

ELEANOR DENT, Adminiſtratrix.

April 27, 1803. 1 m 7/6

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1803.

LUCY ADDISON, Belle-Vue; Anthony Addiſon, Annapolis.

Arthur Bryan, George Bevans, Dennis H. Battie, Nathaniel Burwell, Annapolis.

John Callahan (2), William Caton (2), Annapolis; Maria Chainey, Lord's Manor; John Lane Chew, Anne-Arundel county.

Francis Digges, Annapolis.

Joſeph Evans, Annapolis.

John E. Ford, care of Thos. Buchanan, Annapolis; Richard Franklin, near Herring Creek church.

John Gwinn, Annapolis.

Samuel Harvey Howard, Mr. Howard, ſheriff (2), Annapolis; Dr. John Harriſon, Weſt river.

Thomas Linthicum, near Annapolis; Alexander Leitch, Weſt river.

Nich. Z. M'Cubbin, Daniel Mandell, Gabriel Murdoch, care of J. Weſt, Annapolis.

Thomas Norman, Weſt river.

P. H. O'Reilly, Rd. Owing, Annapolis.

Thomas Pownall, Saml. Peaco, Annapolis; William Pool, Anne-Arundel county.

James Ray, Annapolis; Richard Richardſon, Weſt river.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county (2), Philip Steuart, Benedict Stebart, Caleb Sapington, Fanny Shorter, Annapolis; Larkin Shipley, Auguſtine Sewell, Anne-Arundel county.

Jane Troy, Annapolis; Dr. James Tongue (3), near Annapolis.

Joſ. Watkins, care of Wm. Alexander, George Wells, John Wims, Solomon Wallace, care of Smith Price, Annapolis; Azel Warfield, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

None of the above letters will be delivered without the money. 2

LAST NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted for the Maryland Gazette, Advertiſements, &c. are once more earneſtly requeſted to pay off their reſpective balances. It is ſincerely hoped that proper attention will be paid to the above requeſt, or compulſory meaſures, though extremely diſagreeable, muſt be reſorted to.

FREDERICK GREEN.

In CHANCERY, April 20, 1803.

James Wells,
vs.
Thomas Rogan, and Grace his wife, William Wells, and Caſſandra his wife, Robert Bodkin, and Sarah his wife, Samuel M'Kiss, and Eſther his wife.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the recording a deed of mortgage from John and Sarah Cooke, of Harford county, to the complainant, for one hundred acres of land, part of two tracts of land, the one called MAIDEN'S MOUNT, the other PARADISE; the bill ſtates, that John Cooke, one of the bargainors, has departed this life, and the other defendants are his heirs at law; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted three weeks ſucceſſively, before the 20th day of May next, in the Maryland Gazette, to the intent, that the defendants, and all perſons claiming under the ſaid John Cooke, or conceiving themſelves intereſted, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the ſubſtance and object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in perſon, or by a ſolicitor, on or before the firſt Tueſday in October next, to ſhew cauſe wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

True copy, 2

Teſt: SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE, That the Commiſſioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday in May next, and will ſit from day to day for twenty days, to hear appeals, and make tranſfers of property, and that all perſons intereſted in the late ſales of real property where no perſonal property could be found to pay the taxes due theron, are then and there requeſted to attend.

April 21, 1803. 2

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county and City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been honoured with your friendly confidence and ſupport on a former occaſion, induces me again to offer myſelf a candidate for your ſuffrages at the next election for ſheriff. I am grateful for paſt favours, and, ſhould I become the object of your choice, I pledge myſelf that the duties of that office ſhall be diſcharged with integrity. All ſcruples as to my eligibility have been removed, therefore your choice cannot again be rejected. I do not join any candidate.

There have been, my fellow-citizens, two charges raiſed againſt me, with a malicious view of injuring my character, and to defeat my election. I am charged with having impoſed on or cheated an illiterate man, Andrew Anderſon, and with having, at the ſale of the perſonal property of William Davidſon, purchaſed negroes the widow was deſirous of poſſeſſing, and an intention of making profit, by ſelling them to Georgia men. It is true, I bought negroes, but at the requeſt of Mr. Anderſon, and captain Vachel Gaither; they are all intended for the ſervice of thoſe perſons. The certificate of the former proves he was not impoſed on, and the latter alſo proves a Georgia ſpeculation was not in view. It is not true that the widow was deſirous of owning thoſe purchaſed by me; none but thoſe named in the certificates were bought by me.

2 X JASPER EDWARD TILLY.

I hereby certify, that I requeſted Mr. Jaſper E. Tilly to purchaſe for me a negro woman, and a child or two, at the ſale of the eſtate of William Davidſon, deceaſed; that he did purchaſe a woman named Henny, and her two children, named Moſes and Jonathan; they were bought for my uſe, and are intended for my ſervice. Given under my hand, this ſeventh day of April, 1803.

(Signed) VACHEL GAITHER.

I hereby certify, that I requeſted Mr. Jaſper E. Tilly to purchaſe for me a negro at the ſale of the eſtate of William Davidſon, deceaſed; that he did purchaſe one named Jem; that in the tranſaction Mr. Tilly acted with fairneſs, and did not in the leaſt attempt to impoſe on or defraud me. Given under my hand, this fourteenth day of April, 1803.

ANDREW ANDERSON.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the ſolicitation of a number of my friends, I reſpectfully beg leave to inform you, that I intend offering myſelf as a candidate for your ſuffrages at the enſuing election of a ſheriff of this county, and to aſſure you, ſhould I be fortunate enough to meet with your approbation, that every exertion ſhall be made to give general ſatisfaction, and to prove myſelf worthy of your confidence and ſupport.

As it is my wiſh to avoid egotiſm, and as few taſks can be impoſed on a man more diſagreeable than that of becoming his own encomiaſt, I ſhall therefore forbear making any farther profeſſions on the ſcore of abilities, than to obſerve, that I have acted for ſometime paſt as deputy to Mr. John Welch, the late, and to Henry Howard, Eſquire, the preſent ſheriff, and have thereby, I flatter myſelf, acquired a competent knowledge of the duties incident to the office.

2 ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

NOTICE,

To the Public of Maryland.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of this state, for a law to pass for a road to be laid off from a large white oak tree, on the south side of the main road leading from the city of Annapolis round the head of the Severn river to the city of Baltimore, standing at the lower end of Richard Dorsey's, (of Caleb) lane or plantation, next adjoining to a plantation belonging to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq; along up through the neighbourhood on the north side of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, by Jacob Waters's mill and the South river meeting house, and the neighbourhood of the Mr. Hopkins's to a fording place on the main branch of Patuxent river known by the name of Asliton's Ford, and from there the most convenient route through Prince-George's county, by or through Mr. Benjamin Ogle's plantation, known by the name of *Belle-Air*, to a small town in the said county called Bladensburg, at or near the head of a creek of the river Patowmack, called and known by the name of The Eastern Branch.

April 14, 1803. 2

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at April term next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in said county, called JOHN and MARY'S CHANCE, being a resurvey on two tracts or parts of tracts of land, the one called DAN, and the other called JERICHO, in pursuance of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.

Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county,
January 1, 1803. 10

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of ELIZABETH EVANS, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the fifth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 5th day of April, 1803.

HENRY EVANS, }
JOSEPH EVANS, } Executors.

4

In CHANCERY, April 14, 1803.

ORDERED, That the sale made by JOHN WELCH, trustee for the sale of the real estate of PHILEMON BROWN, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 25th day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 6th day of May next. The report states, that 281½ acres of land, subject to the widow's dower, was sold for £. 858 11 6, current money.

True copy, 3X
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Michael & Barney Curran,

Have received, by the arrivals at Philadelphia,
A handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Consisting of

CHINTZES and calicoes,
Dimities and muslinets,
Marseilles quilting and printed jeans,
Cambrick dimities,
Ditto muslin 6-4 and 9-8 wide,
Coloured cambricks and ginghams,
Ladies and gentlemens silk and cotton hose,
Extra long silk and kid gloves,
Gentlemens best beaver ditto,
Striped and coloured nankeens,
Figured sattins for gentlemens vests,
India book and jackonet muslins,
British ditto, ditto, ditto,
India crape handkerchiefs, and jackonet ditto,
Irish linens and checks,
And on hand some best London superfine clothes and cassimers,
Cotton counterpanes and table clothes, &c. &c.

Annapolis, April 19, 1803. 3

Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his most grateful thanks to his friend sand customers for past favours, and the generous encouragement he has received since his commencing business in this city; he has furnished himself with a quantity of all kinds of furs, and has on hand a large assortment of the best and newest fashioned hats, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He has also a number of excellent workmen, which will enable him to furnish merchants with any quantity at the shortest notice. He hopes, from the good quality of his manufactory, and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

JOSEPH MERRIKEN.

N. B. There are no other hats manufactured in this city but at my shop. The highest price given for all kinds of furs.

Annapolis, April 20, 1803. 2

Valuable Family Medicine.

Doct. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachic Bitters,
Prepared by Thomas H. Rawson, M. C. M. S.
New-London, Connecticut,

FOR which discovery he obtained a patent, signed by the president of the United States, July 1802. The singular virtues, and uncommon efficacy of these bitters, are so universally known and acknowledged, that little need be said in a news-paper advertisement. As a family medicine they are the most useful, safe, and efficacious composition ever known, for the prevention and cure of those numerous and complicated complaints so common in the spring season, arising from indigestion, nervous debility, &c. and are unequalled by any medicine ever known for destroying worms, and removing crudities from the bowels of children.

Dr. Lee's genuine Windham Bilious Pills,
Prepared by Samuel Lee, jun. of Windham, Connecticut.

For which discovery he obtained a patent, agreeable to an act of congress, and signed by George Washington, late president of the United States, April 30, 1796. These pills operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a useful and convenient physic for families; the universal fame which they have obtained in consequence of their uncommon virtues and usefulness, render certificates of cures, and all comments on them, useless. When the yellow fever has prevailed in the principal cities of the United States, the demand for these pills was so great, and their benefits so amply ascertained and publicly acknowledged, that it was with difficulty the venders could obtain a necessary supply. Price 50 cents a box.

Genuine Aromatic Paste,
Prepared by Isaac Thompson, of New-London, Connecticut.

The only medicine that will with safety ease and certainty cure the scurvy in the teeth and gums; this paste cleanses the teeth, and purifies the gums of any foulness or acrid corrosive humours, it braces and strengthens the fibres of the gums, so that they adhere close to the teeth; it likewise makes the teeth appear white and beautiful, and takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arise from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

Tycis Itch, or Beautifying Ointment.

It is the most remarkable composition ever known for cleansing and beautifying the skin, and the most pleasant, safe, and efficacious application ever discovered for the cure of the itch. For further particulars, and the method of using the above valuable medicines, the purchaser is referred to a bill of directions, one of which accompanies each box.

The above genuine medicines for sale, by
THOMAS SHAW, at his store in
Church-street, opposite Messieurs
2 Ridgely and Weems.

Annapolis, April 21, 1803.

YOUNG DIOMED,

WILL stand at the subscriber's farm, on Rhode river, about seven miles from Annapolis, this season, to cover mares, at 15 dollars each, and one dollar to the groom, that sum, or a note of twenty dollars, payable the first of January, 1804, must be sent with each mare, or they will not be received; said notes may be discharged by the payment of 15 dollars on or before the first day of December next. The season will commence the first of April and end the first of August.

YOUNG DIOMED is a beautiful dapple grey horse, six years old this spring, full fifteen hands and a half high, his blood and strain equal to any horse on the continent; the compactness of his form, and elegance of his figure, is greatly admired by the best of judges, he is full of bone, and proportionable shape, symmetry, and fine action; he came out of Mr. Ogle's imported mare Charlotte, and was got by col. Tayloe's noted horse Grey Diomed, as will appear by the following certificates.

I do certify the bay mare called Charlotte, sold to Mr. Harford, was got by Snap, a son of old Snap, her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, her grandam by Regulus, her great-grandam by old Cade, her great-great-grandam by old Partner, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOS. HARDY.

October 1, 1779.

A true copy from the original pedigree in my possession.

BENJ. OGLE, jun.

The grey horse now in the possession of col. Sellman was bred by me, he was got by Mr. Tayloe's horse Grey Diomed, out of the above mare.

BENJ. OGLE, jun.

March 20, 1802.

Good pastures will be provided for mares at one third of a dollar per week, but accidents and escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

JONATHAN SELLMAN.

March 22, 1803. 5

I DO hereby certify, that a servant of Mrs. ANNE STEUART, of Doden, hath brought before me a small bay GELDING, about 8 or 9 years old, as a trespassing stray; said horse has no perceivable brand, is about thirteen hands high, and has a long switch tail.

2 WM. STEUART.

Anne-Arundel county, 4th April, 1803.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS HIGDON, Overseer.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraphe, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hagar's-town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE *it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and that there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commission District Judges of the county courts in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission Associate Judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county court; and the county courts so established shall have, hold and exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this state has heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished, on the confirmation hereof.

3

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday the 9th instant, a stout well made fellow, by the name of WILL, about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black complexion, his feet rather large, and when he stands or walks each of his toes turns much out, when spoke to he stammers much in his speech; he had on when he went away, a brown Welch cotton lappelled short coat and pantaloons, one blue coat, one clouded nankeen ditto, one cotton shirt, one osnabrig ditto, other apparel unknown, and it is probable he has a pass as a free man to assist him in travelling. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any gaol in the State of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, and if taken out of the state and brought home, shall receive TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, with reasonable charges paid, by applying to the subscriber, living near Mount Pleasant ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, and state aforesaid, and all persons are forewarned harbouring, and all masters of vessels are forbid, at their peril, carrying off said negro.

ISAAC SIMMONS, of ABRAHAM.

April 14, 1803. 3X

ANNAPOLIS:
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